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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USDA WAR BOARD
State College, New Mexico

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FARM



WAR



NEWS

OPA ANNOUNCES PRODUCER CEILINGS ON ALFALFA SEED

Maximum ceiling prices for the sale of quality cleaned alfalfa seed by New Mexico producers were announced today by the district office of the OPA.

Farmers selling quality cleaned seed testing 99 per cent pure seed and 90 per cent germination to any person or firm other than planters may sell at a price no higher than \$31 per hundred pounds net weight, sacks free.

On sales to planters, the farmer's ceiling price for pure seed is \$36 per hundredweight. On sales of premium seed testing more than 99.25 per cent pure seed and more than 90 per cent germination, the producer may add \$1.00 per hundred pounds to the prices listed above, OPA officials said.

BUSINESS BOOMS IN COUNTY AAA OFFICES

If AAA committeemen are the poorest checker players in _____ County, there's a good reason for it. An information and service report on New Mexico's county offices shows that the committeemen are too busy answering questions to concentrate on their game.

During a typical week, the 31 county offices had 3,541 visitors seeking information, picked up their telephones 567 times to answer questions, and received 503 letters. A majority of the calls and letters concerned conservation practices, lumber rationing, gasoline applications, farm machinery rationing, and dairy feed payments.

NEW MEXICO FOREST OFFICER PROMOTED

Claude W. McKenzie, an inspector for the regional division of operation in the Forest Service for the past nine years, has been promoted to the position of assistant chief.

Mr. McKenzie has been with the Forest Service since 1912, when he went to work as a forest guard in the Sierra national forest in California. In 1935, he was assigned to the Albuquerque regional office. He has since had wide experience in forest fire prevention and control work, handling over-all inspection on the 13 national forests in New Mexico and Arizona.

BEAN PROCESSING CHARGES ESTABLISHED

After processing charges are deducted for cleaning, bagging, labeling, and sacking pinto beans, New Mexico farmers can sell their beans at \$5.90 a hundred, net weight.

The support price for U. S. No. 1 pinto beans is \$6.50 per hundred pounds net weight, f. o. b. plant, cleaned, bagged, labeled, and with all charges paid. The maximum processing margin has been set at 60 cents a hundred. Dealers will get an additional 15 cents for each hundred pounds of beans sold through civilian and set-aside sales.

HUDMAN FIGHTS EROSION WITH BRUSH DAMS

B. V. Hudman, a member of the Otero Soil Conservation District, "is really sold on the value of brush dams" in controlling erosion.

Mr. Hudman recalls that when he bought a run-down farm near High Rolls a few years ago, the fields and wooded pasture were so badly gullied that it was difficult to ride across the place on horseback.

He began cutting junipers for wood and piled the waste brush in the gullies. These gullies, some of them once 10 feet deep, are now small swales that are becoming grassed over.

"I stopped every gully on my farm simply by doing a little work in my spare time," Mr. Hudman said. "Every time I get an hour's time I grab the axe and start trimming brush. I get well paid for my time, too. I sold over \$500 worth of stove wood last year, besides the soil I saved plugging gullies and placing brush along the hills on the contour."

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON LOW-GRADE LUMBER

_____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee, said today that farmers can get low grades of certain types of lumber without certificates or ratings.

There are no restrictions on number 4 and lower grades of Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, Sitka spruce, southern yellow pine and on number 3
(More)

---3---

or lower grades of all hardwoods shipped from mills during September, providing the sale does not interfere with filling certified orders.

FEED SUPPLIES LOOKING UP

The prospective feed supply per animal unit for 1944-45 appears likely to be about nine per cent larger than the 1943-44 supply and only about five per cent smaller than the average for 1938-42.

FARMERS FARE BETTER IN WORLD WAR II

Price Administrator Chester Bowles points out that farmers are getting along much better now than they did during World War I. "In the last war, the farmer's costs rose almost as high and as fast as his prices," he said. "But during this war, farm prices have more than doubled while the cost of things farmers buy has risen only 38 per cent."

AAA ELECTIONS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Elections of community and county AAA committeemen must be called in every county in the state between November 15 and December 15, Chairman C. V. Hemphill of the State AAA Committee told county chairman and farmer fieldmen this week. New committeemen will take office on January 1.

SMOTHERED IN ONIONS

A few months ago an onion was harder to find than a fancy steak or a new tire. Today, however, a nation-wide campaign is underway to increase consumer demand for onions to relieve a pressing storage problem.

The 1944 bumper crop, about 300,000,000 pounds larger than the record crop of 1939, is 51 per cent greater than last year's crop and 47 per cent larger than the average for the past ten years.

REMEMBER ORANGES? THEY'RE BACK AGAIN

Prospective record production of citrus fruit for the 1944-45 season means more fresh and processed citrus fruit for civilians. U. S. military services will take less fresh citrus and slightly more of the processed than last year, with our allies and territories getting less of both. Production increases are estimated

for all citrus fruits.

FARMS ALSO FACE PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION

Reconversion of agriculture from war to peace production has been spotlighted by Director of War Mobilization James F. Byrnes as a more immediate problem than the pressure of producing for victory has permitted most farmers to realize.

Byrnes says that War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, who must soon announce goals for farm production in 1945, faces this problem: "Food production in the areas under allied control, with the exception of Russia, is approximately one-third above normal production. War reserves have been established. When peace comes, the reserves in the military theaters will become surplus."

From large reserves maintained for the civilian population of the United Kingdom, stocks of combat rations, and WFA stocks, about 8,000,000 tons of food can be released from war-time pipeline or reserve for other uses when the war in Europe ends.

"It seems, therefore," Byrnes concludes, "that European requirements will be met without very large drafts on the United States' production in 1945."

AS GOOD AS AN IGLOO

New Mexico has eight of the nation's 5,252 frozen food locker plants, ranking 39th among the 48 states. Iowa is high with 580 plants, Main low with one. Arizona has six plants, Colorado 78, and Texas 201.

POULTRY PACKERS SHOULD ORDER CONTAINERS EARLY

WFA advises poultry packers to order containers for dressed chickens and turkeys as early as possible because of the acute shortage of container material and the recent ruling that poultry can be stored only in boxes.

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